



ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

The radical idea of so arranging matters in the South as to secure the electoral votes of some of those States at the Presidential election, is rapidly assuming practical shape. The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: "The recent order of the War Department discontinuing the military division of the South and forming the Atlantic Southern States into a department to be commanded by General Ruger, lately commandant at West Point, puzzles the politicians here. There are people who see in it the beginning of a scheme to affect the Southern elections, and reports are current of changes in the Federal office in some of the Southern States intended to place men of extreme views in power down there, with a view to stirring up trouble. The President is understood to have said that he means to do whatever he can, by the removal of inefficient or inactive office holders and the substitution of active and zealous republicans, to make the party compact and harmonious."

Gen. Augur, the officer in command at New Orleans, has just issued the following orders:

"The parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, and Tangipahoa, Louisiana, and the counties of Wilkinson, Amite and Pike, Mississippi, are constituted a military district, to be known as the District of Baton Rouge. Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, is assigned to its command, with his headquarters at Baton Rouge Barracks."

"Commanders of troops quartered within this district will report to Lieut. Col. Brooke, by letter, immediately, giving him such information concerning their commands, and of matters in their vicinity, as may be useful to him."

"All communications for department headquarters, concerning matters in the district, will be sent through district headquarters."

"The district commander is authorized to move his troops to any point within the limit of his command whenever, in his judgment, it is in the interest of peace and order, which he is expected to preserve as far as it can be done, by the use of every legal means within his control."

An official order, issued from Louisville, Ky., gives notice that Gen. G. Penneycker has assumed command of the military department of the South, embracing North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the parts of Tennessee and Kentucky lying east of the Tennessee river.

And all this going on when whole companies of U. S. troops, for want of reinforcements, are being slaughtered by the Indians, and the northwestern frontier made a scene of sickening massacre and horror. But to the radical mind whole regiments of white soldiers, especially if commanded by officers who won't perjure themselves to screen a corrupt administration, are as nothing compared to the electoral vote of a southern State for the radical candidate for President.

At the late celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday in Petersburg by the British Association of the State, the President, in his address, spoke kindly and complimentary of the people among whom he lived, but the mere fact of his doing so gave great umbrage to the radicals, who can't abide anything or anybody favorable to the South, and one of their newspapers, the Philadelphia North American, gives vent to its spleen in the following terms:

"A colony of English people having settled in eastern Virginia, somewhere near Petersburg, celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday recently, and the speech of the President of the Association affords an idea of the true condition of the settlement. It seems with admiration of the chivalry of the South in the civil war, sneers at northern society, compares the landed gentry of Virginia with those of England, and evinces a general disposition to understate people and things at the North and West. If that sort of immigration to the South from England be encouraged to any extent, it is easy to see that these new southerners will be more sectional, bitter and troublesome than the old ones. Their capital and social manners may be of some value to Virginia, though in both respects the value of the element is overrated. The Old Dominion is likely to derive infinitely more benefit from Northern men who have gone to Virginia to establish iron works and to mine ore and coal and to start manufactures generally, and from that less pretentious class of Northern emigrants to Virginia who cultivate the soil with their own labor."

The remarkable course pursued by President Grant with regard to removals from and appointments to office, since the Cincinnati Convention, when all hopes of his third term vanishes, continues to be the theme upon which the press, irrespective of party proclivities, dilates with varying degree of condemnation. The New York Herald of yesterday says:

"We concede that General Grant is a great soldier; that he has rendered noble services; that he has an illustrious name. But this gives him no right to be our Caesar or our Bonaparte. Where in the career of Caesar or Bonaparte we find such flagrant violations of the spirit of republican government as are now seen daily in Washington? Where is the constitutional monarchy that would for a moment dare to strike down honored citizens, right and left, and not desire to give a pretext for its course? We repeat, if there are reasons for the dismissal of Bristow, Jewell, Pratt, Dyer, Xarayan and the rest, let them be known. If the President has an intelligent reason—one that commands itself to the country—we shall be satisfied. But we are not satisfied to have our government administered on Ottoman principles, an irresponsible Sultan at the head, sustained by a subservient Senate of political envious, gorged with patronage, and not daring to question the absolute will of the supreme chief."

And yet, the Cincinnati platform endorses President Grant's administration, and the radical candidate for President endorses the Cincinnati platform, and all the leading radicals in the country, and the seallawyers and carpetbaggers and negroes endorse the radical candidate for President.

The Explosion on the Thunderer.

An account of an explosion on the Thunderer was published in yesterday's Gazette. The following are additional particulars:

The Thunderer's boilers exploded forward. Fifteen persons were killed and twenty wounded. Among the killed are Chief and Assistant Engineers. Captain Wilson was wounded—his hand was blown off. The Thunderer was making a trial trip on a measured mile in Stokes Bay. The vessel is now at Spithead. Rutter's Telegram Company's dispatch from Portsmouth says that twenty-one persons were killed and sixty wounded by the explosion on board the Thunderer. Many of the wounded cannot recover.

A still later dispatch from Portsmouth says it is feared that twenty-six are fatally wounded. The following is the latest from Portsmouth in regard to the disaster on board the Thunderer. Twenty-five of the crew are dead. The bodies are shockingly mutilated, the flesh being stripped from limbs by the escaping steam. The forward stoke hole, where the explosion occurred, is divided from the after stoke hole by water-tight bulkhead. The stokers in the latter were protected from the fragments caused by the explosion, but were literally boiled alive by escaping steam.

GEN. ROSSER CALLED ON TO AVENGE CUSTER.

Gen. A. F. McRoy, who commanded a Michigan division during the late war, in a letter addressed to Maj. Gen. Thos. L. Rosser, of the late Confederate army, inquired:

"Would it not be a grand opportunity for you to rally around you a mounted force of Minnesota men accustomed to the horse and the rifle, which you could readily do, and then your services to the government to avenge the death of the brave boys of the Seventh Cavalry who fell so nobly on the field of duty?"

In his letter applying to the above, General Rosser uses these words:

"I should like to be commissioned by my country to avenge the death of my gallant friend and old enemy, but to do so I should like to go back to old Virginia and get my division, who once so fiercely fought him, and who, like myself, have learned to respect, honor and appreciate the high soldierly qualities and exalted manhood of Gen. Custer."

Virginia and New York.

THE DIRECT TAX OF 1798.

A direct tax of \$2,000,000 was levied on the States in July, 1798. Of this amount there was levied upon Virginia \$345,000; Massachusetts, \$260,000; Pennsylvania, \$237,000; North Carolina, \$143,000; New York, \$181,000; Connecticut, \$129,000; South Carolina, \$112,000.

New York was then below North Carolina in the assessed value of property, and Virginia was the Empire State. Far seeing, successors like Gen. Schuyler, R. B. Totten, E. K. Watson, Richard Varick, D. W. T. Clinton, Chancellor Livingston, and Ambrose Spencer wielded the d-sinus of New York from 1798 onward. They had the cooperation of Alexander Hamilton, James Duane, Gouverneur Morris, and other great men and great financiers.

Astor was at work in his little den on Broadway, plotting voyages to Canton and the northwest coast, and making shrewd calculations of the prospective value of real estate on Manhattan Island. Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Spencer, Emmott, Wells, Benson, and other great jurists were in the courts and at the bar. The Wards and the Mitfords came in from Rhode Island; the Griswolds, of gubernatorial race, and the Howlands, from Connecticut, the Griswolds, from Massachusetts, and became in time princes like the merchants of Venice and Augsburg and Antwerp. The Seaborns, and the Wilkes came from Scotland to manage the banking institutions of the rising empire. The Bayards, the Le Roes, the Gouverneurs, the Jays, the Rutlanders, and others of Huguenot descent, gave grace and culture. The Stuyvesants, the Rumsfords, the Verplanks, the Schermers, and the Storms, Dutch thrift and unadorned hospitality displaced in solid silver or solid mahogany. No plated ware or veneering were tolerated by them. There was little parade, or extravagance, or ostentation until the commencement of the paper-money era in 1834, but plenty of solid, substantial comfort, and as good a theatre as Drury Lane, and actors like Cooke and Fendell and Cooper and the Elder Kean, and one memorable summer, the divine Garcia, afterwards the peerless and world-famous Madam. Under such guidance and with such pleasant environment did the Empire State and the Empire City stride on to greatness. Fortunate would it have been for Virginia if men like those mentioned above had controlled her councils and shaped her destiny from the year 1798.

New York might in that event have been the equal of Baltimore, Richmond or Cincinnati, Lynchburg or Abing, and the State dotted all over with large towns like Utica, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Albany, and Ithaca. But it is useless to talk about this now, as the motto of the Russells has it—*che sera, sera*—"What will be, will be." You can not make a DeWitt Clinton out of a Jefferson, or a Jo. Gates out of a Father Ritchie. Ernest Sanocho, who seems to have been the wisest man of his time in Spain gives forth many curious observations on this head, as he follows his master up and down the dreary sierras and vegas of that venerable kingdom. And is not Virginia, like Spain, full of hidalgos, and the azal sangre, and poco a poco and quiet sabe, and ruinous old castles, and beautiful women, full of spirit and fidelity to the death; and brave men, like the terrible Spanish infantry who followed Cortez and Pizarro through the passes of the Cordilleras and the Andes, and subjugated the low countries, and sustained all over Western Europe the prestige of the great emperor? Yes, Virginia is like Spain beyond a doubt. Her wheat is the finest in America; that of Spain is the finest in Europe; her iron, like that of Galicia, is famous for its ductility; her horses, like those of Andalusia, for their fleetness. To her, as to Spain, nature has been prodigal of her gifts. But the gifts of nature will but little in modern times without the will to make the best use of them. England has done this; Spain has not. New York has followed England; Virginia has followed Spain. The result is patent to the whole world.

In transferring to the Gazette the above communication, published in the Washington Sunday Herald of the 2d inst., we may be permitted to ask the writer if he knows that under one roof (almost in sight of the spot from which the Herald is issued) there are two octophs, one bearing simply these letters, sculptured in marble, "GEORGE WASHINGTON," and the other, "ROBERT E. LEE," and, further, can he answer in the affirmative where in New York was born the man "for whom such a monument would suffice?"

The Turkish War.—The Turks attacked the Servian camp at Sotchenitcha, near Novi Bazar. The Servians were defeated and fled.

The following news is official: The Servian division which entered Turkey by way of Yenezarchoe was dispersed on the 12th inst. Seventy Christian families who fled from the neighborhood of Metrowitz with the Servian troops, surrendered after the defeat of the latter, and were restored to their homes.

The Servians and Bulgarians who appeared near Widin were defeated and fled to Serbia. Their losses were considerable.

Ministerial papers state that Austria neither favors nor approves the desires of the Bosnian Catholics for the annexation of Bosnia to Austria.

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News of the Day.

An injunction has been granted by Judge Gilmore, of Baltimore, in favor of the owners of vessels bringing produce to Baltimore from Virginia, restraining the city from taking action to secure the collection of wharfage. A large number of writs have been issued by Justice Giffard, and were about to be served. Justice Giffard has recently imposed a fine of twenty dollars on a number of persons refusing to pay such wharfage.

The Richmond Dispatch says: During a storm last night in Nanamood county, the elegant farm residence of W. J. Wright, near the mouth of the river, was struck by lightning four times, and, with out-houses, destroyed. The destruction is correct, one of the thunderbolts killed a negro man, and all the members of the household were severely stunned.

Mrs. Mary Reuhl and her four little children were found, yesterday, in a starting condition in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where they had spent two days without anything to eat. The unfortunate woman having no home, went from New York to visit her husband's grave at the cemetery, and resolved to stay near it until she died.

John Ryan, an insane man, wandered into the Eagle Paper Mills, in Boston, yesterday. Jumping head foremost into a red hot furnace, he was horribly burned about the head and cannot recover.

Haywood Grant, who was sentenced to be hung for arson, was hung at Rome, Georgia, yesterday. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was General Hindman, of the Confederate army, at Helena, Arkansas.

Wm. Emerson Baker, the eccentric millionaire of Massachusetts, yesterday gave to Gov. Graton and four other trustees, with which to found a house of cookery, a farm of 50 acres and \$50,000.

As a sample of the means resorted to by the radicals to keep up the sinking hopes of their supporters in the North, we republish the following letter, purporting to have been written in Fauquier county, in this State, taken from the Washington Republican of this morning. The statements contained in it, we would advise those who risk money on the result of elections, cannot be relied upon:

"An impression seems to prevail with superficial observers of the times that Virginia is so hopelessly wedded to the idols of bogus Conservatism and effete Bourbon-secession democracy that her electoral vote is set down certain for the St. Louis ticket. It is true that the old political mountebanks are so upped by prejudice that they cannot realize the fact that the world moves, and so blinded by their misty abstractions that they can read nothing but the resolutions of '98. But one who will take an impartial survey of the impoverished condition of the people of Virginia, and know that this ruin has been brought upon them by the old democratic politicians, feels confident that the State can be reckoned upon for Hayes and Wheeler."

In 1872 Gen. Grant carried the State, and all who voted for Grant then will vote for Hayes in November. Besides we know who will support the Cincinnati nominees. It is true, in 1873 Kemper was elected Governor by a large majority, but if the same men were before the people to-day for the same office the majority would be reversed. Many of the leading Grant men actively supported Kemper. In fact his majority is mainly due to Col. Mosby's influence. Col. Mosby's object was to destroy sectional partisanship; to obliterate the bitter memories of the past; to "bridge the bloody chasm" and place Virginia in a favorable position in the Union and on amicable terms with the National Administration.

Kemper started right, but he had not been in office long before the old Bourbons took him in charge, and the noble mission of Col. Mosby was defeated and the people deceived by Kemper. We cannot believe they will be duped any longer by such men. The maladministration of the State government by the so-called conservative democratic party, the heavy burles of taxation imposed upon the people, the intolerance and proscription pursued by the so-called conservatives towards all who differ with them, the bitter and vindictive sectionalism of the Virginia democracy, will nerve all true friends of the Union, of peace and prosperity, by every consideration of duty to repudiate this destructive democratic party. The St. Louis ticket failed to secure election even among the cross roads sports of this section. The Cincinnati politicians hang their heads, but the old democratic public crib hunters bluster and brag about their imaginary majority. They begin to figure out Tilden's Cabinet. We would suggest to them not to overlook the claims of Tweed. By all means he should be Tilden's Secretary of the Treasury. There is a class of people in this region who believe in luck. They say "another New York man for President means defeat." "New York and St. Louis are unlucky—Seymour and Blair in 1868, Greeley and Brown in 1872, and Tilden and the St. Louis convention in 1876." The people of Virginia have been deceived too often by demagogues and old democratic party tricksters and trimmers. Tilden and Hendricks are of that class. In such a man as Governor Hayes the people have confidence. He has the training, experience, ability, integrity and high moral character which eminently fit him to adorn the executive chair of the nation. The Old Line Whigs will rally to his support."

Prince William Items.

On Sunday morning last Rhoda Fowell was arrested at Manassas by officer Wallace Hixson on the charge of assaulting his wife on the night previous. He was tried before Justices Whiting and L. B. Butler, who sent him to jail for 12 months and in addition imposed on him a fine of \$50. He was taken to Brentsville on Sunday evening. On Tuesday, his counsel, C. E. Nicol, esq., obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Judge of the County Court, which was heard at 4 p. m. on that day. The Judge, after hearing the arguments of counsel, released the prisoner on the ground that the Justices had no right to try a case on Sunday. The Commonwealth was represented by the Commonwealth's Attorney, R. B. Meredith, esq., assisted by Judge Sinclair. The Commonwealth's Attorney as soon as the prisoner was discharged had him rearrested for the same offence and brought before Justice A. W. Sinclair, who sent him on to the grand jury and put his bail at \$500. Fowell was unable to give the bail and consequently was committed to jail. He is a slender, erect, upon a peace warrant issued by Mrs. Fowell.

Mr. Robert Lewis, an old and esteemed citizen of this county, living not far from Hickory Grove, on Tuesday last, whilst in the harvest field, suddenly fell down and was carried to his house in an insensible condition.

A mass meeting will be held at Brentsville on the first Monday in August, (Court day) for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention, which convenes at Tappan-hanover, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, 1876.—Manassas Gazette.

PETITION IN RAILROAD CASE FILED.—In the case of George W. Scott, who prays for the appointment of a receiver for the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R. Co., Daniel H. London, a creditor, yesterday filed his answer in the Circuit Court of the United States at New London, admitting that the allegations in Scott's bill of complaint are true.—Rich Dispatch.

The State court for this circuit has already appointed a receiver for the road alluded to, as stated in yesterday's Gazette.

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The Peace Convention in an Uproar.

At the peace convention Thursday, in Carpenter's hall, much time was taken up in the discussion of the present condition and prospects of peace in Germany and other foreign countries.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott, among other things, said she deprecated the military drill in the Girard college, and also the making of toy soldiers out of wood or lead, as these things were calculated to make a bad impression on the minds of youth.

Just as Mrs. Mott resumed her seat a man named Chauncey Barnes, who claims to be a prophet and vegetarian and a spiritualist medium, arose and seemed to be greatly excited. He displayed a well-worn chart, covered with hieroglyphics, and then announced in stentorian voice the startling information that Jesus of Nazareth had ordered the speaker to paint the chart. The prophet said that while lying on roots in a cave in the western wilderness he was then divinely inspired to preach the millennial gospel. He grew very earnest in his speech, and so rapidly did the words flow that nobody could understand him.

Mr. Love enlightened the convention by saying the talk was all Indian.

Presently the prophet took a pigeon from a basket, and throwing the frightened bird upward, it vainly endeavored to get its liberty by flying in terror against the window panes. The prophet, Barnes said, as the bird, panting for breath and from fear, settled on the Penn picture frame, over the president's chair: "Behold the dove of peace." He then sat down.

Mr. Love remarked that this was a happy augury. A committee had been appointed to procure a stuffed dove with outstretched wings as an emblem of peace. But the committee found that a live bird would have to be killed, and it was decided to abandon the idea of a stuffed bird.

Mrs. Margaret Fuller, of Coldwater, Michigan, desired to present a banner which she had embroidered for Mrs. Howe. It was placed above the president's chair, and the donor taking a gentleman's walking stick preceded to point out the different symbols on the banner and explain them. These symbols consisted of a square, circle and triangle and other signs, beautifully embroidered on white satin. The principal figure was a golden dove, embroidered in the highest style of art. Explaining the banner the speaker stuck caps in close proximity to the head of the president and he quickly let himself down from the chair at a safe distance from the grating walking case.

As Mrs. Fuller retired, Dr. Chas. Pinckham arose from his seat in the front row. He had a bundle of pamphlets in his hand, and in reference to them began an incoherent harangue, and several members suggested that the president should call him to order.

The president, however, decided to let the speaker proceed.

In a few minutes Mrs. Howe remonstrated, and the secretary placed his hand gently on the shoulder of the speaker to stop him. This well-timed action, instead of having the desired effect, seemed more like adding fuel to the flames.

Dr. Pinckham became greatly and nervously excited, rushed through the middle passage, stumbled over a melon and nearly upset Mrs. Richel Townsend and Mrs. Lucretia Mott and other venerable ladies. Finally he sprang upon a chair and insisted upon being heard. He declared that he had a Divine mission, and that God had ordained him to speak. The chair upon which the declaimer was standing gave way, and then he jumped upon the reading desk, and, seizing a sword which had been presented to the meeting to be made into a ploughshare, flourished the dangerous weapon over his head and made several cuts through space.

The convention was now in great confusion. No one appeared desirous to go near the sword-bearer. Policemen were summoned, but Mr. Love, the president, insisted that the speaker should not be arrested. During the confusion the president declared the meeting adjourned. The hall was soon cleared, and Dr. Pinckham and his wife were the only ones remaining. The wife, upon being interviewed, said that she and her husband came from California, he having a Divine message which he said he was bound to deliver. He finished reading his declaration, and, coming down from the desk, said to his wife, "Well, I was possessed by the immortal spirit of Washington, but I have succeeded in shaking him." The delegates said they would not hold any more meetings without being better organized.—Philadelphia Record.

Southern Soldiers in Boston.

The troops made a splendid display as they marched through Kneeland and Washington streets, the line of march being packed on either side of the street with a crowd, who cheered to the echo as the Southern soldiers passed.

They reached the theatre about half-past eight o'clock, and inside of that building the spectacle was electrifying and brilliant. The fronts of the boxes, the balcony and the upper circles had been gayly decorated with flags, bunting and coats of arms, and the space not reserved for the military and their lady friends was filled with an eager and enthusiastic audience. The entire parquet had been reserved, and was empty, except a small portion, where the front at the left, where were clustered the lady friends of the visitors.

About 8:30 o'clock Mr. Braham's orchestra played an overture, and then the curtain rose on "The Child of the Regiment." Mr. Ford, Hight being the Scaldie, and Miss Katie Putnam the Josephine. The play progressed satisfactorily, Miss Putnam's vivacity and grace making her a fine representative of the part. Just as she began her first song the sound of the approaching bands was heard, and when she began the military dance, the head of the column entered.

The enthusiasm of the audience burst forth in the heartiest cheers and applause, and Miss Putnam, seeing that the public interest was centered elsewhere than on the stage, gave the signal to ring down the curtain. The troops marched in and were seated in the parquet, the Southern companies being given the front seats. As each company in turn entered and was recognized, the most enthusiastic cheers and applause were given and the orchestra struck up a medley of airs, beginning with "The Old Folks at Home" and soon changing into "Dixie." When this air was recognized, the Southern sprang to their feet and the old rebel yell rang out with the same piercing distinctness so familiar to veterans of the North on many a battle field, and mingled with the cheers of the local soldiery. The celebrated yell, which seems such a barbarous to our supercilious friends, did not appear to harm anyone, and as it broke out with redoubled volume and energy as the band played "Yankee Doodle," its "disloyalty" may perhaps be pardoned, even by the most energetic agitators of "the bloody shirt."

The enthusiasm knew no bounds and the cheering fairly shook the great building. Such a fraternal re-union of soldiers of the North and the South has hardly been seen since the war, and certainly the enthusiasm indicated a total blot of anything like animosity.—Boston Globe.

A PROPERTY.—Unless the republicans put an end to this new episode of Caesarism, this business of degrading honorable men to please Boss Shepherd and avenge Belknap, they may as well close their canvass. Hayes and Wheeler will be whipped as badly as Scott and Graham.—N. Y. Herald.

FIRES DURING THE YEAR.—The following

report of the fires and alarms during the past year, together with the amount of time the engines and truck were in service, amount of property destroyed, and amount of insurance paid, has been prepared by Edward S. Leadbeater, esq., the very efficient and popular Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. It shows with what efficiency and ability the Fire Department has been managed during the year. While this city has been singularly blessed in immunity from heavy or frequent fires, a great deal of credit is due to our devoted and self-sacrificing firemen, who, though they have a generous rivalry among themselves as to who shall do the most good, yet always unite in crushing out the fire fled wherever it makes its appearance. With such firemen, under such a Chief Engineer, our citizens can always feel sure of protection in their hour of need. The list of fires is as follows:

1875—July 7, 5:30 a. m. W. Makeley's distillery, supposed incendiary, insured for \$3,500, insurance paid, \$1,800; in service, Hydraulics, Columbia and Relief Hook and Ladder; time, 4 hours.

July 7, 5:30 a. m., east of Levi Hurdle's dwelling; caught from a stove, insured for \$800, insurance paid, \$150; in service, Relief Hook and Ladder.

July 11, 9:15 p. m., Thor. Carroll's dwelling; Queen street, lamp explosion.

July 18, 8:20 p. m., M. G. Weiss's stable, rear of H. Hiram's, s. p. s. incendiary, valued at \$400, loss \$150; in service, Columbia, Hydraulics and Relief; time, 14 hours.

July 19, 9:15 a. m., B. E. Price's two frame dwelling; Wolfe street, accidental, insured for \$1,600, insurance paid, \$1,600; in service, Columbia, Hydraulics and Relief; time, 24 hours; on the same day and at the same time, a tolling Clarke's frame dwelling, Wolfe street, caught from stove, insured for \$500, insurance paid \$500; in service, Columbia, Hydraulics and Relief; time 24 hours; on the same day, at 1:15 p. m., there was a false alarm; on the same day, at 2:30 p. m., roof of Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.'s shed caught from a stove.

July 31, 2:15 a. m., Anthony Dugan's frame stable, supposed incendiary, insured for \$300, insurance paid \$300; in service, Columbia and Relief Hook and Ladder; time, 4 hours.

August 25, 9:30 p. m., Knox and Erwin's warehouse; incendiary, insured for \$2,000; insurance paid, \$10; in service, Columbia and Relief; time, 3 minutes.

August 29, 1:20 a. m., T. Dilger's dwelling; King street, lamp explosion.

September 2, 3:30 p. m., tar kettle, Potomac street.

October 1, 4:30 a. m., Richard Burke's store; Fairfax street, supposed incendiary, insured for \$2,400, insurance paid, \$252; in service, Columbia and Relief; time, 20 minutes.

October 19, 6:15 p. m., Francis' brick kiln, Q. A. B. 23, 9 p. m., false alarm.

November 2, 11:5 a. m., east of W. D. Massey's dwelling, cor. Alfred and Wolfe streets; chimney.

November 8, 5:30 p. m., J. T. Cox's store, cor. King and Pitt streets; lamp explosion, insured for \$3,750, insurance paid \$58.50.

November 12, 4:10 p. m., false alarm.

November 15, 8:40 a. m., out-house of W. D. Corse, caught from ash pile, value, \$50; loss, \$10; in service, Columbia and Relief; time, 15 minutes.

November 19, 8:25 p. m., Geo. Duffey's store; lamp explosion.

November 20, 1:40 p. m., false alarm.

December 12, 10:30 p. m., John Seaton's dwelling, Wolfe and Franklin streets; chimney.

December 15, 2:30 p. m., W. H. Muir's house, north Columbus street, chimney and roof, valued at \$150; loss \$5; on the same day, at 9:20 p. m., there was a false alarm.

December 17, 4:30 p. m., Joseph Brager's dwelling.

December 25, 8:40 p. m., false alarm.

1876—January 4, 8:45 p. m., false alarm.

January 10, 8:30 a. m., Philip Parks, chimney and roof, value, \$2,000; loss, \$10; in service, Hydraulics hose and Relief Hook and Ladder; time, 10 minutes.

January 13, 6:15, Green House, upper King street, chimney and roof, insured for \$500, insurance paid \$3.15.

January 19, 3 p. m., J. H. Picken's dwelling, King street, chimney.

January 27, 10:45 p. m., small dwelling, Fairfax street, near Franklin; chimney and roof.

January 29, 1 p. m., small dwelling, Fairfax street, near Wilkes; chimney.

February 11, 7 p. m., W. T. Mitchell's dwelling, Royal street; chimney.

February 17, 2:30 a. m., out-house at Mr. Penick's school.

February 22, 7:40 p. m., Mrs. Martin, Royal street; chimney and roof, value, \$500; loss, \$5; in service, Hydraulics hose; time, 6 minutes.

March 19, 6 p. m., small dwelling, Orangeo street; chimney.

April 7, 9 p. m., false alarm.

April 8, 12:20 a. m., Fishtown warehouses and contents; supposed incendiary, insured for \$7,950, insurance paid, \$7,569.19; in service, Hydraulics, Columbia and Relief Hook and Ladder; time, 3 hours and 15 minutes.

April 15, 9:30 a. m., small dwelling, Cameo and Henry street; chimney and roof.

April 24, 4 p. m., James Duffey, south Royal street; supposed incendiary, value, \$200; loss, \$15; in service, Hydraulics and Relief Hook and Ladder; time, 15 minutes; on the same day, at 10 p. m., City Hotel; chimney.

April 25, 9:30 p. m., false alarm.

May 4, 6:30 p. m., small dwelling, Wilkes, near Columbus; chimney.

May 19, 10 p. m., F. M. Woodson's dwelling, St. Asaph street; lamp explosion.

May 27, 3:40 p. m., roof of engine house, Aqueduct wharf, accidental.

During the year, ending June 30, 1876, the Department has been in service 11 times and about 12½ hours. In addition the steamer Columbia was in service 75 minutes at the ship yard on the 17th of February in forcing water into steamer Kypriot.

The loss by fire the past year has been as follows: Amount paid by insurance companies \$12,112.95; not insured, \$195; total, \$12,307.95; valued as follows: Amount of insurance policies, \$23,300; value of property partially burnt but not insured, \$3,300; total, \$26,600. The cost to the city for all expenses of Fire Department for the year, \$4,574.